

## **Historic, Archive Document**

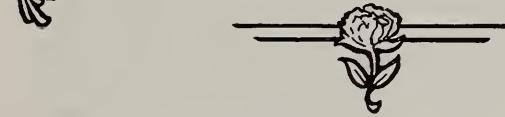
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# SARCOXIE NURSERIES PEONY FIELDS

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY

Sarcoxie, Missouri



## War Time Facts For Fruit Growers

**P**LANT fruit trees, and plant strawberries, blackberries and raspberries between the rows of the young orchard and make it pay while coming into bearing. Food Administrator Hoover, has ruled that fruit is an "essential food product," and Secretary D. F. Houston, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "It, of course, would be unfortunate if through concentration of effort on the production of quick yielding staple food crops serious interruption in the normal planting of fruits should result." Prof. J. C. Whitten, Missouri State Horticulturist, says: "There never was a time when an orchardist could put out an orchard with as fine an outlook for profits as now."

Plant now. The home orchard pays, too. Every year's delay is a year's profits lost. And order quick, because trees are scarce.

## Apple Opportunities



There are thousands of acres where apples can be grown as good and cheaper than in the famous apple centers. Mr. G. C. Richardson, a leading Kansas orchardist, says: "It is my observation that in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, where they do not take care of their orchards, they do not raise any more fruit than we do . . . I believe that injurious insects are worse in that country than they are here. Their trees require more care and attention than ours do." They give it, and that is the secret of their success—not soil and climate, but care. Take care of your trees as well as other crops, prune, fertilize and spray, and they will pay well. Even for the home orchard spraying pays. A small outfit costs little and you can secure the materials prepared ready for use.

The ripening dates are approximate average here; allow about five to seven days for each 100 miles north or south. The altitude will also affect the date of ripening.

### Price of Two-Year Apple:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, about 4½ ft. and up, 11-16 in. cal. and up, branched .....	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$25.00
Extra size, about 4 to 5 ft., ¾ in. cal. and up, branched .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Standard size, about 3½ to 4½ ft., ½ to ¾ in. cal., branched .....	.25	2.00	17.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. more or less branched.....	.20	1.50	12.50
Special: Any five at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.			

### Summer Apples

**Duchess of Oldenburg**—Excellent for cooking and market; good size; yellow, almost covered with red stripes; crisp, juicy, rather acid; July 15-August; a young, reliable bearer; very hardy.

**Early Harvest**—Bright straw; juicy, rich sub-acid; good; very early; bears rather young; productive.

**Yellow Transparent**—Good size; yellowish-white; fine grained, crisp, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; good for eating and cooking; mid June; hardy; a very young, regular and abundant bearer.

### Autumn Apples

**Maiden Blush**—Large; clear yellow, crimson cheek; very juicy, sub-acid; mid autumn; good for cooking and drying; hardy; bears rather young.

### Winter Apples

**Arkansas Black**—Medium large; almost black; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, sub-acid; Dec.-March; unproductive on some soils; commands a good price where it can be grown.

**Delicious**—Roundish cone, medium to large, pale yellow, mostly covered with red, striped dark carmine; juicy; mild sub-acid; good. If ordered without other apples 2¢ each extra.

**Grimes' Golden**—Of best quality; beautiful golden yellow; medium to large; crisp, juicy, rich sub-acid, aromatic; fine dessert apple, good for

cooking, especially fine canned; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; hardy; bears young.

**Ingram**—A very late keeper; yellow, almost covered with bright red stripes; juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; bears young and heavily.

**Jonathan**—Very attractive, lively deep red; high flavor; excellent for dessert, cooking and market; firm, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, mild sub-acid; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

**Mammoth Black Twig**—Greenish, largely overspread, dull, deep red, sometimes almost black; very firm, moderately juicy, sub-acid, good; keeps late.

**Reagan; Black Ben Davis**—Large; attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; firm, juicy, mild sub-acid; ships well, keeps well, bears young, regularly and abundantly; profitable.

**Stayman Winesap**—Large; attractive shape; greenish-yellow striped and often nearly covered with dark red; firm, crisp, very juicy, aromatic, sprightly pleasant sub-acid; very good; keeps late; bears young and regularly; less brilliant than the old winesap, but adapted to more soils and climates.

**Winesap**—Bright deep red, flesh yellow, very rich, crisp, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid, very good; Dec.-March; bears young.

**York Imperial**—Large; attractive greenish-yellow shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, sub-acid, becoming mild; Dec.; bears heavily and rather young.

### Money Grows on Trees

**I**F THIS never occurred to you, remember the prices you paid or received, as the case may be, for the fruit last summer, or ask the prices in the stores now. And fruit prices probably have not yet reached their high level. Fewer bearing trees, we are told, are in the United States now than 8 or 10 years ago. Many have died through neglect. Unless land owners, big and little, respond by planting, this country is likely, in a few years, to face a serious fruit shortage.

The foreign demand will doubtless result in larger exports of apples. Leslie's Weekly says the war has resulted in the destruction and neglect of orchards throughout that country. The American Fruit Grower says the British Government, while admitting their soil and climate are not very favorable to apple or peach growing, is advising English farmers to plant more fruit trees. The ground for this advice is the belief that the shortage in certain food products will continue for several years after the war, and the assertion that fruit offsets the peril of reducing bread and meat rations below the normal. Prof. J. W. Crow says Ontario is not producing enough apples for home, but imports annually.

The natural result will be an advance in fruit prices. The outlook for profits, both for the commercial and home orchards, is good. Somebody has to raise every bit of fruit you use. If you buy you pay someone the profit. Raise your own, and keep that profit in your own pocket, and more profit, too. You won't have to buy so much other food on which you also pay someone a profit.

The home orchard containing apples, peaches, cherries, berries, grapes, etc., properly tended, should be one of the most profitable parts of the farm, both for what you save and what you sell. There's many a market for small lots. Not near all buyers are big buyers. And many a time we have seen small, poor fruit selling because enough good fruit was not to be had.

Raise better fruit than the average—sells easier and at better prices. Prune, spray, take care of your fruit, and it should pay well. If your orchard is small, get a small sprayer. It pays and don't cost much. Instructions are free from the experiment stations and U. S. Department of Agriculture. Those who don't take care of their orchards only make a better market for you who do. Of course, some years you will have a crop failure. Some years your corn or oats or potatoes fail, and you plant again. You don't have to plant anew every time your fruit crop fails. Stay with it, and year in and year out fruit growing should pay and pay well.



## Cherries Netted \$10 Per Tree



Early Richmond Cherry is very productive

SIX years ago I had a number of choice cherry trees left in the nursery after the spring delivery was over and I did not like to destroy them. So I went to a friend and spent about one-half day endeavoring to make him see where he could make some money by planting a cherry orchard. I knew this man would give the trees good care and was sure he would succeed. He finally agreed, planted trees, gave them good care, and to date he has picked four crops of fruit from this orchard.

These trees, six years from planting, averaged thirty gallons to the tree for the 1915 crop. He sold all of this fruit at the orchard at 40c a gallon, or at the rate of \$12 a tree. Picking cost 6c a gallon; spraying 20c a tree, or a total of \$2 a tree for spraying and picking, leaving the income at \$10 a tree. So writes a Missouri nurseryman in the April 1, 1916, *Fruit Grower*.

Plant 18 to 20 feet apart on well-drained ground. The list is arranged in the order of ripening.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2-yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2-yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper, branched	.40	3.50	28.00
Extra size, 2-yr., 3 ft. to 4 ft., $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9-16 in. caliper, branched	.30	2.50	22.00

**Special:** Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

**Dyckhouse**—A few days before Early Richmond; a productive, reliable bearer; May.

**Early Richmond** (May Cherry)—Medium size; round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, slightly acid; latter May-June; hardy, very productive; profitable; succeeds everywhere.

**Montmorency**—Rather large, dark rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week later than

## Plum Trees

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. cal., about 4-1/2 ft. and up, branched	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$48.00
Standard size, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ in. cal., about 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 ft., branched	.50	2.50	22.00

**Special:** Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

Arranged approximately in order of ripening; dates named are average dates here.

**Wild Goose**—Medium to large; bright red; sweet; juicy.

**Red Jane**—Japan. Dark coppery red; flesh yellow, juicy; sweet; semi-cling; early; productive.

**Abundance**—Japan. Large, bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich, very good; cling; mid-July; hardy, very productive; bears young.

**Burbank**—Japan. Very large, bright, dark red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary; cling; latter July; bears profusely.

**Wickson**—Japan. Large, heart shaped dark red; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet; cling.

## Gooseberries

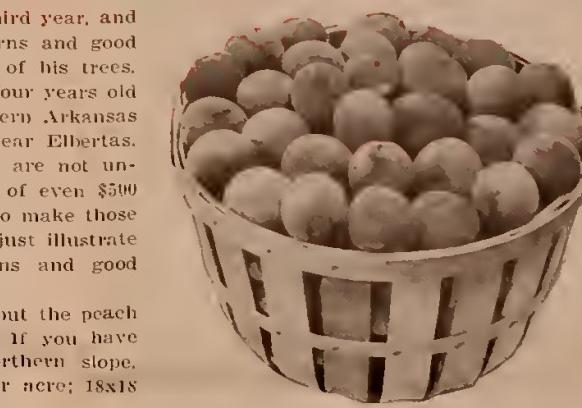
THE DEMAND for Gooseberries is always good. They are easily grown, readily respond to care, and are reliable annual bearers. Plant 3x5 ft., 2,900 per acre; or 4x5 ft., 2,175 per acre. A northern slope is preferable, especially in the Central and Southern states.

**Houghton**—Of medium size, but a profuse bearer and a money maker. Very free from mildew, of easy cultivation; the best for most sections; glossy pale dull reddish brown when ripe, but usually picked green.

2 yr., 12c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100  
1 yr., 10c each, .90 per 10, .70 per 100

**Downing**—Medium to rather large, pale green, good; productive; midseason.  
2-yr., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$14.00 per 100.

## Peaches Bear the Third Year



Peaches often come into bearing the third year, and offer great opportunities for quick returns and good profits to the man who will take care of his trees. A Southern Missouri orchard three and four years old produced 65 ears on 110 acres. A Northern Arkansas orchard cleared \$100 per acre on four-year Elbertas. Big returns? Why, even larger returns are not uncommon. We could tell you of reports of even \$500 and \$600 per acre. But you don't have to make those big returns to make it pay well. They just illustrate the possibilities with suitable conditions and good care.

A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best, but the peach adapts itself to any well drained soil. If you have a choice of location, give them a northern slope. Planted 16x16 feet requires 170 trees per acre; 18x18 feet, 134 trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal. and up, about 4-1/2 ft. and up...	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$25.00
Extra size, 9-16 to 11-16 in. cal., about 4 to 5 ft...	.50	2.50	20.00
Standard size, 7-16 to 9-16 in. cal., about 3-1/2 to 4-1/2 ft...	.25	2.00	17.50
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft...	.20	1.50	12.50

**Special:** Any five at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

The following list is arranged approximately in order of ripening. The dates named are approximate average season in this section:

**Mayflower**—The earliest; good size; red all over; semi-cling; good shipper; hardy; productive.

**Greensboro**—Large, creamy white, with a yellowish cast, beautifully colored crimson; flesh white, very juicy; an excellent early peach; mid-June; hardy and a profuse bearer.

**Carmen**—Large; creamy splashed red; juicy, rich, sweet; nearly free; hardy; productive.

**Champion**—Large; white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, juicy, rich, delicious; free stone; early Aug.; quite hardy; bears young; productive.

**Belle of Georgia**—Very large; white, red cheek; firm, juicy, high quality; freestone; early Aug.; hardy; very productive; excellent shipper.

**Crawford Early**—Large; yellow, deep red cheek; rich, slightly sub-acid; freestone; early August.

**Salway**—Large; yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet; good, free; late Sept.-Oct.

**Oldmixon Cling**—Large; creamy white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, rich, fine; latter Aug.

**Crawford Late**—Large; yellow, deep red cheek;

**Stump**—Large; white, red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; freestone; late Aug.-Sept.

**Heath Cling**—Very large; creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to the pit, rich, very juicy, sweet, fine; latter Sept.

**Agnewian**—One of the best red grapes; large; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens after Concord. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Moore's Early**—Large, black, sweet; adheres strongly to the stem and a fine shipping grape; very early; bears profusely. 15c each, 28c per 2, 40c per 5, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

**Concord**—The most popular; large, black, juicy, sweet; vigorous, very hardy, healthy, productive; mid to late August here. 10c each, 18c per 2, 22c per 5, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

**Moore's Diamond**—Large, yellowish-green, juicy, good; ripens a little before Concord. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Worden**—Black; large; almost 6 to 10 days earlier than Concord; berries larger, of better quality; vigorous, healthy, productive. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

**Knoburn**—Large, greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; good for table or market; a white Concord; ripens with it or a little later. 10c each, 18c per 2, 25c per 5, 75c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

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## Asparagus

THIS earliest of vegetables, excepting Rhubarb, is a money-maker for the city markets. It always calls for early table delicacies, and indispensable for the home. Even in the smaller towns there is often a call for Asparagus, and there a small patch is often a profitable side line. Mr. Hollingshead, located near Kansas City, reports that with him its culture has been decidedly successful, and expresses the opinion that with a good location a small patch of say, two or three acres, highly cultivated and carefully tended, can be made to net \$400 per acre, year in and year out.

**Bonvoisin's Giant**—Grown largely for the Chicago market, large shoots, purplish, but may be grown white by planting deeper.

**Conover's Colossal**—The standard market variety; very large; growth rapid, productive; good.

**Canadian Monmouth White**—A vigorous variety, producing white shoots of excellent quality. Grown from seed and sports some.

**Early Giant Argentine**—Noted for its earliness, productiveness and insurance status; good.

**Palmiste**—large, early, productive, good; very resistant to rust; adapted to North and South.

**Prices of Fine, Strong Plants:**

3-year, 30c per 10,	11c per 100,	17c per 1,000,
2-year, 25c per 10,	7c per 100,	5c per 1,000,
1-year, 20c per 10,	6c per 100,	4c per 1,000,

### Horseshoeradish

**Horseshoe**—A quick-growing variety, producing very large roots; productive; so easily grown it should find a place in every garden; a rich, moist soil is preferable. Set in each, 2½ doz., 11c per 100.

### Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb or pie plant is easily grown, yields abundantly and is easily prepared for market. The market demand makes it one of the best commercial vegetables. Early, just before Asparagus, forces tender, delicious flavored stalks. Plant 2½ feet apart, thinning to about 5 inches. The secret of success is well drained soil.

**Each**      **Doz.**      **Per 25**      **Per 100**

NNN size... \$0.15	\$1.20		
2-year size... .10	.75	\$1.40	15.00
1-year size... .10	.60	1.10	4.00

### Raspberry

**Black Pearl**—A new variety that promises to become a leader among black raspberries. A little later than Cumberland of good quality; jet black; firm, hardly viscous. The best blackcap here this season. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, 12.00 per 100, 14.00 per 1,000.

**Cumberland**—Black cap; very large, firm, dry and very productive; midseason; very hardy and very productive. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, 12.00 per 100, 14.00 per 1,000.

**Conover's**—Black cap; very large, firm, dry and very productive; midseason; very hardy and very productive. 30c per 10, 60c per 25, 12.00 per 100, 14.00 per 1,000.

**Red and White**—Strong flavor, 1c each, \$1.00 per 100.

### Chain Letters

Plant 2½ x 5 or 2½ feet. In the warmer regions give them a northern exposure and partial shade, such as the north side of a fence or wall.

**Red and White**—Strong flavor, 1c each, \$1.00 per 100.

### Here's One Worth Passing On.

We are against chain letters, but here is one worth passing on, so here goes:

Dear Sir:

The false rumors and malicious stories constantly being circulated as facts, discrediting our high officials, the Red Cross, the care and conduct of our troops, the condition of our environments, etc., are GERMAN PROPAGANDA intended to create distrust and discontent among our people and to discourage those working for our own country.

These stories are accepted as news, and unfortunately, are being given the widest circulation by Americans who do not realize that they are aiding our enemies.

The Espionage Act provides for punishment for those who convey any false reports or statements concerning our Government. Those who are lighting for us deserve our fullest measure of loyalty and support—both in word and deed.

"We have resolved to close our ears to all such malignant lies, so enlist your friends by mailing three or more copies of this letter. Do not break the chain."

We are indebted to the Ambassador for this letter, and the idea that it is to be printed and sent out with circulars and letters. If it prompts you to pass this good word on, do it.

### Shade Trees

**American White**—Large and stately, with long graceful drooping branches. Perhaps the most rapid growing hardwood shade tree, and easily transplanted.

2 to 5 in. caliper. 12.00 each, 117.00 per 10  
2 to 5½ in. caliper. 1.50 each, 11.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. 1.25 each, 1.00 per 10

1½ to 2½ in. caliper. .75 each, 6.00 per 10  
6 to 8 feet. .75 each, 12.00 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 5.00 per 10  
1 to 6 feet. .75 each, 3.00 per 10

**Norway Maple**—Large, handsome; branches spreading, round, compact; head; foliage deep, pale yellow in autumn.

Each Per 10  
2 in. caliper, 10 to 12 feet... \$2.00 each, \$22.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 1.50 per 10  
1½ in. caliper, 6 to 8 feet.... 1.25 each, 11.00 per 10  
1 in. caliper, 6 to 8 feet.... 1.00 each, 9.00 per 10

2 to 3 in. caliper. .75 each, 12.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 16.00 per 10  
1 to 1½ in. caliper. .75 each, 12.50 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 6.50 per 10

**White Oak**—A spreading, towering oak, with rugged, massive trunk and branches; trunk light gray; leaves bright green; in autumn purple and red.

1½ to 2 in. caliper. 11.50 each, 114.00 per 10  
1½ in. caliper. 1.00 each, 9.00 per 10

**Norway Poplar**—"The Sudden Saw Log," resembles Carolina Poplar, but perhaps more rapid in growth.

2 to 2½ in. caliper. .75 each, 11.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 6.50 per 10  
1 to 1½ in. caliper. .50 each, 4.00 per 10  
6 to 8 feet. .75 each, 2.50 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 2.00 per 10

**Soft, White or Silver Maple**—Of rapid growth, much used for quick shade; leaves silvery beneath.

2 to 2½ in. caliper. 11.50 each, 112.50 per 10  
3 to 4 feet. .75 each, 2.00 per 10  
4 to 6 feet. .75 each, 2.00 per 10

**Pin Oak**—A handsome tree, with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown, with deeply 5-lobed, glossy dark green; in autumn deep and brilliant crimson, brown and bronze.

2 to 2½ in. caliper. .75 each, 12.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 16.00 per 10  
1 to 1½ in. caliper. .75 each, 12.50 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 6.50 per 10

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**Norway Poplar**—"The Sudden Saw Log," resembles Carolina Poplar, but perhaps more rapid in growth.

2 to 2½ in. caliper. .75 each, 11.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 6.50 per 10  
1 to 1½ in. caliper. .50 each, 4.00 per 10  
6 to 8 feet. .75 each, 2.50 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 2.00 per 10

**Pin Oak**—A handsome tree, with drooping branches, forming a broadly pyramidal crown, with deeply 5-lobed, glossy dark green; in autumn deep and brilliant crimson, brown and bronze.

2 to 2½ in. caliper. .75 each, 12.00 per 10  
1½ to 2 in. caliper. .75 each, 16.00 per 10  
1 to 1½ in. caliper. .75 each, 12.50 per 10  
5 to 6 feet. .75 each, 6.50 per 10

**White Oak**—A spreading, towering oak, with rugged, massive trunk and branches; trunk light gray; leaves bright green; in autumn purple and red.

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#### War-Time Facts for Fruit Growers

Food Administrator Hoover has ruled that fruit is an "essential food product." Nurserymen and fruit growers should govern themselves accordingly.—American Nurseryman, Jan. 15, 1918.

#### Normal Planting of Fruits

It, of course, would be unfortunate if through concentration of effort on the production of quick yielding staple food crops serious interruption in the normal planting of fruits should result. It is not the view of the department that this is likely to be the case unless possibly in sections where overplanting of fruit has resulted unprofitably to planters, for the reason that with the fruit trees in many sections the interplanting of the orchards with tilled crops is generally practiced during at least the first two or three years of the life of the orchard.—D. F. Houston, Sec. U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

#### Commendation for Increasing Fruit Production

"Allow me to express the appreciation of the food administration for the patriotic action of the nurserymen in using their influence to increase the amount of fruit produced during 1918. We consider the matter of sufficient importance to include it in our publicity matter going out to farm papers."—U. S. Food Administration, Public Information Division, per D. S. Burch.

#### An Increasing Market for Apples

The war in Europe will benefit the American apple grower materially, due to the fact that the three years of hostilities have resulted in the destruction and neglect of apple orchards throughout that continent, with the obvious result that buyers can look only to this country for their needs.—Leslie's Weekly.



## FRUITS, TREES AND FLOWERS

### Some War Time Facts for Fruit Growers

1918

SARCOXIE NURSERIES  
PEONY FIELDS

WILD BROS. NURSERY COMPANY  
Sarcoxie, Missouri

